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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 12. Meets every Thursday night in G. A. R. hall. Visiting Workmen are cordially invited. J. C. GILM, M. W. LOUIS SPENCE, Recorder.

COURT COUNCIL, NO. 1, O. P. NO. 128. Meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. DR. D. J. BRANNEN, C. R. LOUIS SPENCE, R. K.

FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 1, F. & A. M. Regular meetings on the first Saturday night of each calendar month in Masonic Hall, Kilpatrick building. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. W. H. ANDERSON, Master. J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, Secretary.

FOREST CAMP, NO. 1, WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. Meets the first and third Mondays in each month in the G. A. R. Hall. Visiting Sovereigns cordially welcome. T. S. BUNCH, Counsel Cum. T. E. POLLOCK, Clerk.

G. A. R.—REGULAR MEETINGS OF Ransom Post, G. A. R., No. 4, Department of Arizona, will be held in G. A. R. hall on second and last Saturday in each month. E. S. CLARK, Commander. R. H. CHASE, Post Adjutant.

I. O. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 11. Meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. K. JONES, N. G. J. L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 1, K. O. P. Meets every Wednesday night in their hall in G. A. R. hall. All visiting brethren invited to attend. W. A. MAYFLOWER, C. O. C. H. COOPER, K. of R. S.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Church and Lorenz Streets, G. A. R. Hall. Pastor, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Organist, Superintendent. Church meetings at 10:15 p. m. Epworth League at 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:00 p. m. Everybody welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH North San Francisco Street, H. F. Corcoran, pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 7:15 p. m. Mid-week conference and prayer, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, REV. F. DILLY Pastor. On Sundays: Low Mass at 8:00 a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 3 p. m. Evening services at 7:30 p. m. On week days: Mass at 7:30 a. m. On the second Sunday of each month, prayer meeting at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. All cordially invited.

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THE CASTLE OF MONTEZUMA.

Measurements and Soundings Taken of the Well.

The Work of Preserving the Castle Is in Progress—An Ideal Picnic Ground—Situated on Beaver Creek.

J. Miller, in the Journal-Miner, gives the following data about Montezuma's Well and Castle. As one of our citizens, Frank C. Reid, has advocated through these columns the restoration and preservation of this splendid ruin, we are glad to learn that through his efforts, in part at least, the castle is being repaired and strengthened and protected against vandalism. It is a most interesting ruin and one of Flagstaff's wonders.

Mr. Miller's article is as follows:

The above mentioned places have been and continue to be objects of interest to all scientists, tourists and pleasure-seekers who visit this locality.

The castle is one of the finest and most extensive of the cliff dwellers ruins found in this part of Arizona. It has been the subject of several scientific papers, besides numerous newspaper articles.

The erosion of time and the hands of the vandals have well nigh completed the destruction of this magnificent monument of antiquity.

Mr. Frank C. Reid of Flagstaff was the first to suggest the idea of reproduction and preservation of this ruin. Others were interested and the work will soon be completed. Beds have been placed through the walls, anchoring it to the cliff. Foundations that have given away or weakened will be restored, niches will be filled and the old castle reproduced as completely as possible. The material for the work has all been purchased, and is now on the ground, and much of it used.

Since the repairs began visitors have commenced to arrive. It is an ideal picnic ground—rippling water, singing birds, and shady groves—all at the base of the cliff that maintains the cliff dwelling. From these fountains the scientist and the poet may draw inspiration and the dreamer his dreams.

Montezuma's Well is situated eight miles above on Beaver creek. Of this object I shall be brief, as its character is well known. I desire more especially to correct some erroneous impressions, and claim priority in the application of the tape line for my demonstration.

Montezuma's Well is not an extinct crater. It is nearly a round hole situated on or in a hill on the west bank of Beaver creek.

In circumference at the rim it is 1,400 feet, and therefore 446 feet in diameter.

The height of the cliff wall, taken at a medium point on the north side, from the rim to the water is 83 feet, 3 inches.

The depth of the water has been reported by various observers all the way from 63 feet to a bottomless pit. We took nine soundings, using telephone wire with a globular cast iron sinker, marking at each sounding, and in every way possible seeking to avoid error, and arrived at accuracy in our work.

Beginning at the southwest we took three soundings along the south shore, when, reaching the east shore we crossed over to the north, taking three more, then down the center with three soundings, thus covering the entire field. The following table gives the measurements on our line.

1st sounding.....	45 feet 6 inches
2nd ".....	51 feet
3rd ".....	55 feet 6 inches
4th ".....	64 feet 6 inches
5th ".....	66 feet 4 inches
6th ".....	70 feet 3 inches

7th "..... 75 feet 8 inches
8th "..... 77 feet 1 inch
9th "..... 80 feet

We covered the entire lake so completely, that I do not think this report can vary very much from any that may be made in the future. Our raft still floats upon the waters of Montezuma's Well, and if anybody desires to verify or refute the above measurement, they are invited to do so.

NEGRO RAVISHER LYNOED.

Urbana Citizens Hang Mitchell Despite the Presence of Troops.

URBANA, O., June 6.—Never was there such a calamity in this city as that enacted at 2:30 this morning. Two men lay dead, and six more are seriously wounded, with one more that may die.

When the shooting occurred the attempt was being made by a mob to enter the jail from the rear. The militia was in the hall on the second floor. Higgins, of West Liberty, and another man, with sledge hammers had broken the glass in the door leading to the hall from which the jail is entered. Suddenly the militia opened fire without warning and Higgins fell back with the exclamation: "My God, I am shot!" Then followed the shooting that brought the others down.

The Springfield troops arrived at 7:30 this morning and immediately marched toward the courthouse. The angry citizens, incensed over the killing of their townsmen, were further irritated by the appearance of more troops.

The crowd greeted the soldiers with howls. Men and women appeared on the streets in large numbers and their presence seemed to be the incentive to the mob to commit in some manner the outrage to Mrs. Gaudier.

The excitement was growing so fast that another clash between the citizens and troops seemed inevitable. In this emergency Mayor Gaudier took the responsibility of ordering the Springfield company to return to the depot. An immediate attack was made upon the jail and Mitchell was in a moment in the hands of the mob and the next minute he was hanging from the nearest tree. Hundreds of women witnessed the lynching.

Recently Mrs. Eliza Gaudier, widow of the late publisher of the Urbana Democrat, was criminally assaulted by Cass Mitchell, alias "Click" Mitchell. Feeling disgraced, she wished to conceal the crime and had her son swear out a warrant for the negro's arrest on the charge of robbery. Her condition becoming alarming, it transpired that Mitchell had criminally assaulted her and that he was afflicted with the most loathsome of diseases. The negro was arraigned last Wednesday, but the victim was too ill to appear in court. He was taken to her house for identification. As he entered the door she raised herself on her elbow and exclaimed: "The brute! hang him! How dare you face me, you brute!"

In default of \$4,000 bail Mitchell was locked up. The mob was thrown off the trail yesterday by bringing Mitchell into court in soldier's uniform. Mitchell was scared, plead guilty and was sentenced to the limit of the law, 20 years. Mitchell wanted to go to the penitentiary at Columbus quick, but when the carriage drove up to the jail a crowd rushed in to lynch him and another crowd surrounded the depot. The sheriff remained fortified in the jail with his prisoner while the militia patrolled about the grounds. The crowds would not disperse and at 2:30 a. m. broke through the lines of soldiers and were about entering the jail when the soldiers opened fire.

In going down the steps outside the jail, Mitchell fell and the rope slipped off his neck. The crowd jumped on him like a thousand hungry dogs after one bone and the brute was kicked, beaten and almost killed. The rope was quickly slipped over his head again and a rush made for a tree and

the end of the rope was thrown over a strong limb. A thousand strong hands pulled the wretch up. The end of the rope was tied to an iron fence and Mitchell was left hanging in full view of several thousand people to die.

WEALTH OF OPHIE.

Development of Enormous Mineral Deposits in the Grand Canyon Region.

Much attention is being attracted by the recent mineral discoveries made in and along the crest of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in northern Arizona. While the discoveries have included gypsum, asbestos, gold, silver, lead and copper, the strikes in the last named mineral have been so extensive and remarkable (and those who have been on the ground state and say is absolutely wonderful) in richness as to give "red copper" the first place in public interest. The writer is reliably informed that a large number of claims have been quietly located, a lot of which show unusually wide and extensive copper deposits in carbonaceous line, the ores being chiefly—almost entirely, in fact, carbonates (azurite and malachite) and oxides, the assays being unusually high—sixty and sixty-five per cent. Copper being the gangue, commonly, assays \$12 in gold are obtained from the ores.

The deposits are encountered on the crest of the canyon first, fifty miles north of Flagstaff, where the Anita Copper Consolidated Company has made the most extensive developments thus far in the district. From that point the copper can be traced per development work, as well as by prominent cropping for fifteen miles to the canyon, and from the crest to a depth of nearly six thousand feet into the canyon itself, through which the ore deposits are permanent in all the stratified formations of limestone, sandstone and slate clean into the granite granite.

Many prospectors are going into the new district, and with the discoveries thus far made the indications are that some of the most remarkable mineral riches ever known will be found in this mighty chasm, which for a distance of nearly two hundred miles exposes to a depth of over six thousand feet, such as the labor of or ingenuity of man never could and never will do. Reader, think of it—a shaft sunk six thousand feet! The entire stratification of the mother mountain range of the American mountain range, from whose treasure vaults so many millions have been produced, are here exposed.—Phoenix Herald.

Railroad Confiscation

No State in the Union owes more of its prosperity to the railroads which traverse and intersect it than Kansas, and no State is so much indebted for its railroads to outside capital. The citizens of Kansas have very little capital invested in railroad property in the State. It is probably for this reason that they are so willing and even anxious to regulate fares and freights upon a basis that will put upon the stockholders of the roads the burden of furnishing transportation for Kansas citizens and their products without compensation or profit. . . .

Hence the present Legislature has under consideration a bill establishing maximum freight rates, the effect of which will be, while securing cheap

transportation for the Kansas people, to cut entirely away all profit on the business and reduce the railroad companies to bankruptcy and ruin. In a memorial addressed to the Legislature, President Ripley, of the Santa Fe road, shows that for fifteen years, covering the period of depression and decline in all values, the freight rates of that road have been scaled down until the company is barely able to operate its property with profit on only a part of the vast expenditure of money spent in its building and equipment. He shows further, that out of every dollar his road earns in Kansas it pays back at once for labor about seventy cents, and eight cents more for taxes. Out of \$1,800,000 net earnings for 1895 in Kansas, he says, \$800,000 was paid for Kansas taxes. And he very pertinently inquires, what other business or industry in Kansas was taxed 44 per cent of its income? The answer to this, of course, is that as long as not a cent of it comes directly or indirectly out of Kansas citizens, but, on the contrary, Kansas citizens derive direct benefit from it, the Kansas Legislature will not be swayed from its purpose by any such objection. The great work of confiscation will go on.

The memorial closes with an appeal to the Kansas Legislature not to "advertise to the world that invested capital" is unsafe in Kansas, or that resort of the court is necessary to protect the rights of citizens against unreasonable demagogues or honest but mistaken agitators who imagine wrongs that have no existence and believe that the interests of the State can be advanced by driving away capital or confiscating the property of others." It is doubtful if the appeal will have any effect.—New York Tribune.

Hope for Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—It is possible that Theodore Durrant will not hang on the day set by the court, for today his attorneys appeared before Judge Gilbert in the United States Supreme court and applied for a writ of superseas for the purpose of staying execution of sentence, but this was denied by the court. An application for leave to appeal from this decision to the Supreme court of the United States was then made and granted.

Although it is an open question whether, in view of the denial of the writ of superseas, this order of the court acts as a stay of proceedings, Attorney General Fitzgerald wired to Warden Hale to take no action in the premises, pending the appeal. As the United States supreme court does not meet again until October next, this virtually means a respite for six months at least.

Weather and Crop.

The weather and crop report of the Weather bureau gives the following for Flagstaff, J. Guthrie Savage making the report:

Flagstaff—There never was so favorable a seed time in this mountain region. Another week of this weather and ranchers will reap happily for an abundant crop of potatoes and grain hay, the two chief products up here in the mountains.

A Mexican by the name of Leandro Diaz killed another Mexican by the name of Francisco Padilla in Jerome on last Friday night. The trouble was over a woman.

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